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methods and instituting effective democratic processes

does not exist. The present regime considers itself to be not a change of government but a change of system. They declare

openly that they could be replaced only by force; furthermore that they will never allow elections to take place on the old party lines, which would give SECRET

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the people opportunity to express their will. The development of the socalled People's Front is an example. It was formed as a union of all parties. Later It lost its character of a union of parties and became a body in which there were individuals from all old parties (the "honest" leaders of such) and the old parties lost their individuality, etc. The People's Front was clearly an expedient which the Communist Party considered necessary at a certain stage to consolidate its grip on the country. Their aim was to impress the country that the new regime was not a regime of the Communist Party but a regime of all parties; that the people must not be afraid of measures which will be taken, because such measures will not be dictated by the Communist Party alone as the other parties in the Front will be able to check them and balance them. The Front also had to provide the justification for all the terroristic steps taken in the early days after the "liberation" as steps taken still while under the shadow of war. Also, the Front had to be used on the international field, in conferences, stee, in order to create the same psychological effect as to the character of the regime.

The frequent use of the word democracy is a farce. The higher party members, when among themselves, use it with a derisive smile and consider it a wonderful joke.

The present regime is, by its very program, the opposite of democracy. It is clear that the people, if asked, would never approve of the steps which the Government has taken so far. The people certainly would not have approved the mass arrests, the scandalous ways the collaboration trials have been conducted, the complete submission to the USSR, the abuse of the US and Great Britain, etc. It is furthermore clear that the people, if asked, will never approve of the steps which the Government is contemplating for the future, especially the collectivization of the farms. The institution of effective democratic processes would mean abandoment of the Communist Party's program, and resignation of power, which the Communists will never do of their free will. On the contrary, they will do everything in their power to strengthen their position which, consequently, means the increase of terroristic methods. Of course, the employment of terroristic methods and the absolute contempt for real democratic ways of government is in full accordance with the Communist Party's theory, its role as the advance guard of the proletariat together with the class unconsciousness of the worker masses. its concept of the state, its concept of morale, atc.

However, there are some statements of the party leaders and there are constitutions and laws in which there are traits which are really democratic. For instance, the constitution provides the freedom of the press, freedom of organization, freedom of speech, the inviolability of the home, the habeas corpus, free election, etc., and someone could ask the question: 'and what about them.'

The answer is: euch demogratic institutions were never intended to be brought into fulfillment. They were installed for tactical reasons: (1) for propaganda reasons abroad, and (2) for the same purpose within the country—the fulfillment being temporarily delayed because of the "reactionary" activities of the ensules of the people abroad and in the country.

The present regime, being fully aware that in a free election they would not command 5% of the votes, will never permit such elections. They know also, that if a new government came in, the wrath they have kindled in the nation would mean the end of them.

Being the absolute masters of the police, army, etc., they have already planted a sentry before the house of every more or less prominent party member—surely to protect them from the love of the people.

The final aim of the present regime being a monopoly of all the commic resources in the country, complete command of all labor, news, education, etc., monopoly of thought, monopoly of organization, monopoly of power—such an all mbracing monopoly, such a giant trust, which has at its disposal the army, the police, the courte, etc. driven and guided by an ideology, intolerant because of its weaknesses, ruthless in method, afraid of the people—all these facts indicate that there will be no relaxing of the methods presently employed, and that there will be more new measures, which will be more undemocratic than those now employed, however difficult it may be to conceive it.

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		ossibility	within the ma	xt few years	of the present r	egine
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(b) In spite of the vest propaganda drive of the regime, 95% of the nation is opposed to it. This opposition is at present unorganized, its line of thought, its reaction to the different measures of the regime, differ with the social, national, religious and economic background of the individual person. This opposition has no program, no outline of rotion and no clearly defined aim except the common hatred of the oppressors and the longing for freedom. As a matter of fact some of the groups entertain a hostile attitude toward each other as, for instance, the underground Krizeri and Chetniks. Such an attitude is highly under-

of the population can the Government maintain the tempo imposed. It is questionable if it will be able physically to endure it. It is unquestionable that it will not be able to endure it psychologically.

- (c) No government whatsoever can remain in power for a long period if 96% of the population opposes it, and when the opposition to it is channeled by a common program, to a common aim and common tactics. This is especially true if the government in question is driven by an ideology and is compelled to undertake still new measures more widely umpopular than those already undertaken, and if the government in question is absolutely dependent for the fulfillment of its plans on the complete submission of the population and the demands on the papulation are extremely strenuous.
- (d) The Army is not secure. Its ranks are dissatisfied with the treatment. food, and long enlistment. Its officers resent the privileges of the party members. The peasant soldiers resent their absence from the soil, where they are badly needed.

Meanwhile, whatever the feeling in the country, there is no doubt that the emotional factor itself is not able to overthrow the regime. There is also no doubt that the existing underground movements, left to themselves, are more or less doomed to be crushed by the overwhelming forces of the Government,

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disposal; the secret police,	th	e army, the	means of	economic pr	enaure,	the	
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the masses in the country cannot be organized within the country and without outside help.

How can it be done?

standable historically.

The nations which had the misfortune to be in the Soviet orbit, and especially those who came into it after the war, have gone through a school which taught them so thoroughly what the Communist regime in reality means, that they will

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use any force possible to get rid of it once they can do something. Instance as the Communists say that the workers in the western countries represent, if dissatisfied, their revolutionary reserve—which is only partly true—so too can the democratic forces count and depend on the nations who have been under the Communist voke as their reserve.

There exists a possibility that the present regime may be overthrown in the next few years, provided:

- (a) The opposition in the country gets help from outside. It is the duty of the exiled leaders to supply the program, tactics and final aim.
- (b) A nationwide movement is created, on the line of the former peasant movements in the past. The methods used must be the methods hitherto amployed by the Communist parties throughout the world: Formation of cells on a nationwide scale, brought about by an information and propaganda service.
- (c) The opposition to the Government gradually builds up a force ready to be mobilized whenever the leadership thinks it is useded, the sim being to reverse the situation now prevailing. Up till now the Communist party has been the party which had the means to impose their will, to a lesser or greater degree, on different governments in power in a given country. The Communists themselves have been free of such a danger.

  Reversal of the situation would call for creation within the country of a force which when called upon would strike, sabotage, demonstrate, oreate economic difficulties, etc.

## Opposition in Yugoslavia

- 4. There is almost universal discontent with the present regime in Yugoslavia, and although there is no organization of the opposition, it is becoming known in every locality who could be depended upon to organize and lead the resistance should it take any active form. The peasants are the most uniformly discontented group because they have experienced more than most other groups of the population the heavy-handed, repressive measures of the Government. The former propertied classes, of course, are equally discontented, since they have not only had most of their property taken away from them but find themselves in an inferior category of citizenship on such matters as rationing.
- 5. The totalitarian nature of the Yugoslav state has been firmly established in that almost no economic, political, social, or cultural organization is permitted to exist except that which is sponsored by the State. Even a group of people who might decide to band together to form a chorus would probably find it necessary to do this through some State organization or not at all. The reports brought back by newspaper correspondents and visiting clergymen are easily explained, since these individuals are permitted to see only prepared demonstrations. Should they emage in occasional conversation with any of the citizenry, the latter know well that a word of criticism of the Government from them will mean immediate imprisonment.

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